

The Rural District Council of New Forest



ANNUAL REPORT

on
the Health

of the

NEW FOREST RURAL DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR


1972

R.J.K. Tallack, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.F.C.M.
Medical Officer of Health

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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF NEW FOREST

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT FOR 1972

To the Chairman and Members of the New Forest Rural District Council :
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

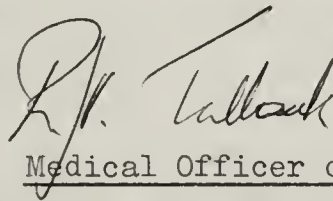
I have the honour to present, for your information and consideration, the Annual Report on the health of your District for the year 1972.

The Chief Public Health Inspector's Report on the work of the Health Department, with which he is specially concerned, is embodied in the Report.

When considering the Vital Statistics, slight variations from year to year should not usually be regarded as statistically significant in view of the small population of the District.

I would like to express my thanks to the staff of the Department for the way in which they have carried out their duties in the year under review, with a special word for the Public Health Inspectorate and the General Office staff.

I have the honour to be,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,



Medical Officer of Health

Appletree Court,
Lyndhurst, Hants.
SO4 7PA
Tel.No. Lyndhurst 2891/7

S T A F F
(as at 31st December 1972)

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH :

R.J.K. Tallack, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.F.C.M.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR :

R.G. Burch, M.A.P.H.I.

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR :

K.H. Halstead, M.A.P.H.I.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS :

G. Topham, M.A.P.H.I.
R. Galton, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.
G.W.V. Taylor, M.A.P.H.I.
D.J. Dunckley, M.A.P.H.I.

STUDENT PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS :

D.T.J. Morgan
Miss J. Lupton

CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT :

D.L. Gregson

CLERK/STOREKEEPER :

W.H. Vaughan

PEST OFFICER :

G.E.O. Jones

CHIEF CLERK :

R. Roberts

GENERAL OFFICE STAFF :

Mrs. D.H. Cox
Miss M.E. Fox
Miss A.S. Rowden
Miss A. Lee (until 2nd June 1972)
Mrs. J.P. White (as from 29th May 1972)

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	94,969
Estimated mid-year resident population ..	72,190
Estimated number of inhabited dwellings	23,000
Rateable value, 1st April 1973	£11,871,001
Sum represented by a 1p rate (for the financial year ended 31st March 1973) ...	£51,305

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISTRICT

The District covers an area of 94,969 acres, approximately 148 square miles comprising 17 parishes, and has a progressively rising population which has now reached 72,190.

It is bounded on the east by the River Test and the Southampton Water, on the south by the Solent and the Lymington Borough, on the west by the Ringwood and Fordingbridge Rural District and on the north by the Romsey and Stockbridge Rural District. The unique and pre-dominating feature of the District is, of course, the ancient Crown Forest, a region of exceptional natural beauty and a home of ancient rights and privileges. The area within the perambulation of the Forest is some 92,000 acres of which the larger portion lies within the boundaries of the Rural District. The principal industries in the Forest are, naturally, forestry and agriculture whilst the areas outside the perambulation of the Forest, the waterside parts of the parishes of Eling, Dibden, Marchwood and Fawley, are mainly industrial, including timber works, small shipbuilding yards, tar distilleries, the well-known Esso Oil Refinery, Chemical and Synthetic Rubber Works, the Central Electricity Authority Power Stations at Marchwood and Calshot, and other industries.

In these parishes industrial development continues to increase and they contain the larger centres of population, equivalent to 70.31% of the total for the District.

The geological formation of the District is mainly made up of plateau gravel and sandy marly clays.

Rainfall, Sun hours and Temperatures (as recorded at Southampton) :

Month	Rain (inches)	Sun (hours)	Average Temperatures	
			Maximum ^{°C}	Minimum ^{°C}
January ...	3.87	39.7	7.5	2.8
February ..	3.47	44.3	8.3	3.6
March ...	2.47	169.0	12.2	4.1
April ...	2.53	163.5	13.4	6.2
May	2.80	167.3	14.8	7.9
June ...	1.71	176.7	15.7	9.1
July ...	1.65	193.2	21.0	12.6
August ...	1.42	216.9	21.6	12.1
September	1.05	150.4	18.0	9.1
October ...	1.51	112.8	15.6	8.5
November ..	3.05	84.1	10.6	4.1
December ..	4.95	59.5	10.0	4.7

EXTRACTS OF VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births :</u>						<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	498	508	1,006
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	24	28	52
						<u>522</u>	<u>536</u>	<u>1,058</u>

<u>Birth Rate :</u>						<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Per 1,000 estimated resident population ..	...	...	...	...	...	14.9	14.7
Birth Rate for England and Wales ...	...	...	...	...	...	16.0	14.8
After application of Comparability Factor (1.02) ..						14.6	15.0
Illegitimate live births % of total live births ...						6.0	5.0

<u>Still Births :</u>						<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
						<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>

						<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still births ...						16	7
England and Wales ...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12
Total live and still births ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,078	1,065

Extracts of Vital Statistics (Contd.)

<u>Infant Mortality :</u>							<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age :</u>									
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	14
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
							<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>14</u>

<u>Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :</u>								<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	...		15	13
Rate for England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...		18	17
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	...	...	...	...	...	...		15	14
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	...	...	...	...	...	...		17	-

<u>Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks of age) :</u>							<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	10
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
							<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>

(The deaths of infants under 4 weeks in England and Wales during 1972 were 8,373 = rate of 12/1,000 live births.)

								<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Rate per 1,000 related live births	...	...	...	...	...	...		10	9
Rate for England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...		12	12

<u>Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate :</u>							<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
(Deaths under 1 week/1,000 total live births) :									
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	8
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
							<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>

Rate = 8 per 1,000 live births.

Rate for England and Wales = 10 per 1,000 live births.

<u>Perinatal Mortality Rate -</u>								<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
(Still births and deaths under 1 week/1,000 total live and still births) :									
Still births	...	...	...	...	...	...		17	7
Deaths under 1 week	..	...	...	...	...	...		9	7

Rate = 14 per 1,000 total live and still births.

Rate for England and Wales = 22 per 1,000 total live and still births.

Extracts of Vital Statistics (Contd.)

Maternal Mortality -

(Death and Death Rates/1,000 total live and still births) :

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Number of deaths	Nil	Nil
Maternal Death Rate for England and Wales ..	0.17	0.15
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	Nil	Nil
Estimated female population aged 15-44 years England and Wales - 30.6.72	9,422,300	

Deaths : Male = 356 Female = 295 Total = 651

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population ...	9	9
Death Rate for England and Wales	11.6	12.1
After application of comparability factor (1.05)	9.5	9.5

The death rate comparability figure is adjusted specifically to take account of any residential institutions in the area.

Population :

The estimated population given by the Registrar-General shows an increase of 1,020. The births registered during the year exceed the deaths registered by 407, representing therefore an immigrant increase of 613. The corresponding increase for 1971 was 2,247.

The chief causes of death, in order of frequency :

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
	<u>(% of all deaths)</u>	
(a) Disease of the Heart and Circulatory System	230 = 36.05%	265 = 40.70%
*(b) Cancer of all sites	151 = 23.66%	140 = 21.50%
(c) Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	95 = 14.89%	99 = 15.20%
(d) Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)	71 = 11.12%	65 = 9.98%

*Whilst the percentage of deaths from all forms of Cancer is slightly lower, this should not be considered as statistically significant.

CANCER OF THE LUNG AND BRONCHUS

The number of deaths from Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus shows a decrease of 1 compared with 1971 :-

Deaths from Malignant Neoplasm of Lung and Bronchus :

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Male	36	29	26	32	30
Female	10	12	9	2	3
	46	41	35	34	33
As percentage of all deaths from all forms of Cancer :	28.75%	26.11%	26.32%	22.51%	23.57%

CANCER

The number of deaths attributed to Cancer was 140 - (88 males and 52 females) of which 33 (30 males and 3 females) were due to cancer of the lung and bronchus - 23.57% of all cancer deaths. (The total of deaths attributed to Cancer includes 4 cases (1 male and 3 females) of leukaemia.)

For comparison, the number of deaths from Cancer and rates per 1,000 of the population in the District since 1963 are as follows :-

Year	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 population
1963	116	1.88
1964	119	1.86
1965	132	2.02
1966	140	2.12
1967	168	2.52
1968	160	2.36
1969	157	2.30
1970	133	1.94
1971	151	2.12
1972	140	1.99

SUMMARY OF COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS

Year	Population	New Forest R.D.C.			England and Wales		
		I.M.R.	B.R.	D.R.	I.M.R.	B.R.	D.R.
1963	61,640	18.7	20.81	9.83	20.9	18.2	12.2
1964	63,770	13.6	20.7	9.15	20.0	18.4	11.3
1965	65,190	14.9	19.6	9.63	19.0	18.0	11.5
1966	65,950	14.1	19.33	9.17	18.9	17.7	11.7
1967	66,740	13.4	17.9	10.26	18.3	17.2	11.2
1968	67,610	19.0	16.4	9.6	18.0	16.9	11.9
1969	68,240	5.0	17.0	9.2	18.0	16.3	11.9
1970	68,500	9.0	16.2	8.8	18.0	16.0	11.7
1971	71,170	15.0	14.9	9.0	18.0	16.0	11.6
1972	72,190	13.0	14.7	9.0	17.0	14.8	12.1

IMR = Infant Mortality Rate expressed as per 1,000 live births.

BR = Birth Rate expressed as per 1,000 resident population.

DR = Death Rate expressed as per 1,000 resident population.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Public Health Officers of the Authority :

- 1 ... Medical Officer of Health (part-time)
- 1 ... Chief Public Health Inspector
- 1 ... Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector
- 4 ... Additional Public Health Inspectors
- 2 ... Student Public Health Inspectors

Laboratory Facilities :

Chemical examinations are carried out at the City of Southampton Laboratory, and bacteriological examinations at the Public Health Laboratory, Southampton. A fee is charged by the City of Southampton, but the Public Health Laboratory Service under the Public Health Laboratory Service Act 1960, is now administered by a Board appointed by the Minister of Health, with its own legal status, and no fees are charged.

The following information has been supplied by the Hampshire County Council :-

SOCIAL SERVICES

The Director of Social Services is Mr. F.J. Bryan Long, O.B.E., and Miss H. Seed, B.A., Deputy Director. For the administration of the Social Services the County is divided into 11 geographical areas in each of which there is an Area Director responsible for the work of a group of Social Workers, including Social Workers for the Blind and also Home Help Organisers. In order to give effect to the foregoing the New Forest Rural District, with other Councils, falls partly within the Lymington/Christchurch Area and partly in the Hythe Area. The Directorate is as follows :-

Lymington/Christchurch Area

Area Director Mr. F. Barritt (at Lymington Office)

Lymington Office ... Deputy Area Director - Mr. J. Tucker
Social Services Department,
48, New Street,
Lymington, SO4 9BQ
Tel: Lymington 5911

Districts covered :- Lymington M.B. and in New Forest R.D. the Parishes of Boldre, East Boldre, Brockenhurst, Sway and Rhinefield. Ringwood & Fordingbridge R.D. less the Parishes of St. Leonards and St. Ives, Hurn, and those parts of the Parishes of Sopley and Christchurch East which will be transferred to Dorset.

Christchurch Office ... Deputy Area Director - Mr. P. Morgan
Social Services Department,
The Druitt Building,
High Street,
Christchurch, BH23 1AW
Tel: Christchurch 3686

Districts covered :- Christchurch M.B. and in the Ringwood & Fordingbridge R.D. the Parishes of St. Leonards and St. Ives, Hurn, and those parts of the Parishes of Sopley and Christchurch East which will be transferred to Dorset.

(If there is any doubt enquiries may be directed to the Lymington Office.)

Social Services (Contd.)

Hythe Area

Area Director	... ..	Mr. J. Ellis
Deputy Area Director	..	Mr. J. Maynard

Social Services Department,
West Shore,
West Street,
Hythe, SO4 6AA
Tel: Hythe 6953

Districts covered :- Parishes of Beaulieu, Bramshaw,
Copythorne, Denny Lodge, Dibden,
Eling, Exbury & Lepe, Fawley,
Lyndhurst, Marchwood, Minstead and
Netley Marsh in the New Forest R.D.

Home Help Services

To provide household help to assist the family or individual in cases of illness, accident, the infirmity of old age, mental or physical handicap, the absence of a parent, maternity or other social reason. Applications should be made to the Area Director serving the area in which the person resides.

Ambulance Facilities

The ambulances operating in the area are controlled for the full 24 hours, 7 days a week, from the County Central Control, Winchester - Tel: Winchester 61644, and requests for transport should be made to this Control only. The work in the area is shared between the main station at Lymington, and the sub-stations at Totton and Hythe, with assistance from the adjoining sub-stations at Ringwood and Christchurch. All types of cases are conveyed.

Home Nursing and Domiciliary Midwifery

Details of the General Nurses and Midwives serving in the District who are able to give attention to cases at home on medical certificate are :-

Attachment	Service	Name and Address
Drs. Danby and Whillis	DN	Mrs. B.M. Caunce, 4, Wood Road, Ashurst - Tel: Ashurst 2338
Drs. McQuitty, Munro, Robertson and Wood	DN	Mrs. M. Coombes, 36, Shakespeare Drive, Totton - Tel: Totton 3000
Drs. Danby and Whillis	DN/M	Mrs. S.J. Lock, Nurse's Bungalow, Meerut Road, Brockenhurst Tel: Brockenhurst 2380
Drs. Stevenson and Horsfall	DN/M	Mrs. H.M. Gibson, Nurse's Bungalow, Station Road, Sway - Tel: Sway 2618
Drs. Forde, Guly, James, Tuckett & Clinton-Jones, Hythe Medical Centre	DN/M	Mrs. Y.W. Grey, "Brinney-Tor", 6, Nash Road, Dibden Purlieu - Tel: Hythe 2049
Drs. Forde and Partners, Hythe Medical Centre - also Dr. Roberts	DN/M	Miss R.E. Bazley, 94, Rolleston Road, Fawley - Tel: Blackfield 3044
Drs. Kay, Manasse, Markby and Husband, Hythe Medical Centre	DN/M	Vacancy
As above	DN/M	Mrs. M.H. Clifton, 51, Butts Ash Gardens, Hythe - Tel: Hythe 6418
Drs. Hedley & Gordon (of Drs. Hedley, Graves, Saywood & Gordon), Hythe Medical Centre	DN/M	Mrs. P.E. Martin, 94, Rolleston Road, Fawley - Tel: Blackfield 3044
Drs. Graves & Saywood (of Dr. Hedley & Partners), Hythe Medical Centre	DN/M	Mrs. D. Rose, 14, Perrywood Close, Rolleston Road, Fawley Tel: Blackfield 3658

Home Nursing and Domiciliary Midwifery (Contd.)

Attachment	Service	Name and Address
Drs. McQuitty, Munro, Robertson and Wood	DN/M	Miss E.A.K. Strange, 28, Shelley Road, Totton Tel: Totton 2191
Dr. Browning, and covers Drs. L. Eldon & A. Eldon	DN/M	Mrs. W. Arnold, 13, Beechwood Road, Fawley Tel: Blackfield 3097
Drs. Tasker, Page, Whitworth and Crawford	DN/M	Miss W. Puddiford, 7, Testbourne Avenue, Totton - Tel: Totton 4506
Drs. Tasker, Page, Whitworth and Crawford	DN/M	Miss M. Lynn, 38, Shakespeare Drive, Totton - Tel: Totton 4168
Dr. Randall - and Dr. Browning	DN/M	Mrs. K. Lawler, 20, Wildburn Close, New Forest Park, Calmore Tel: Totton 3485
Drs. Randall, Leftley and Bramley	DN/M	Mrs. S. Warcup, 8, Lanesbridge Close, Woodlands, Southampton - Tel: Ashurst 2446
	DN (60%)	Mrs. L. Carter, 28, Ashleigh Close, Butts Ash, Hythe - Tel: Hythe 3638
	DN (60%)	Mrs. K. Davies, Badminton Farm Cottage, Fawley - Tel: Fawley 448
	DN (60%)	Mrs. A. O'Mahony, 49, Lackford Avenue, Totton - Tel: Totton 3580
	SEN	Mrs. M. Ellis, 40, Mulberry Road, Marchwood, Southampton - Tel:

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

(a) Child Health Clinics :

COPYTHORNE	- Parish Hall, Alford's Corner, Winsor	1st & 3rd Thursdays
MARCHWOOD	- Military Welfare Centre, Mulberry Road, McMullen Camp ...	2nd & 4th Thursdays
PILLEY	- Memorial Hall	2nd Thursdays
TOTTON	- temporarily at First Floor, 'Elingfield', High Street ...	Every Friday for patients of Dr. Browning, and Drs. Eldon and Eldon.
	temporarily at 43, Salisbury Road -	Every Tuesday and Thursday for patients of Drs. McQuitty, Munro, Robertson & Wood.
	30, Testwood Lane	Every Tuesday for patients of Drs. Randall, Leftley and Bramley.

(All Clinics commence at 2.0 p.m.)

(b) Day Nurseries Nil

SCHOOL CLINICS

(i) Dental Treatment :

Dental inspection and treatment by appointment is available at the following Dental Clinics through the Local Authority Dental Service for all school children at maintained schools, all pre-school children, expectant and nursing mothers, and mentally handicapped patients attending training centres and industries :-

BROCKENHURST	- Dental Clinic, Brookley Road (Tel: Brockenhurst 3315)
HYTHE	- Dental Clinic, Hythe Medical Centre, Beaulieu Road - (Tel: Hythe 2571)
LYMINGTON	- Health Clinic, New Street - (Tel: Lymington 2384)
NEW MILTON	- Health Clinic, Station Road (Tel: New Milton 610881, Extn. 42)
TOTTON	- Dental Clinic, Abbotswood C.P. School, Ringwood Road - (Tel: Totton 3500)

Mobile dental trailers also visit the rural schools throughout the area, and comprehensive dental treatment is available to all patients in the above categories who seek it. Appointments can be obtained through either the Dental Clinics, or the Chief Dental Officer, Health Department, The Castle, Winchester - Tel: Winchester 4411, Extn. 317.

(ii) Minor Ailments : (for school and pre-school children)

TOTTON - temporarily at 'Elingfield', High 1st and 3rd
Street, Totton ... Tuesdays at
9.30 a.m.

LYMINGTON - Health Clinic, New Street ... 1st Wednesday
at 9.30 a.m.

(iii) Ophthalmic : (for school and pre-school children)

LYMINGTON)
CHRISTCHURCH) Attendance only by appointment issued
HYTHE) by the County Medical Officer.
TOTTON)

(iv) Speech Clinics : (by appointment)

CHRISTCHURCH - Health Clinic, Millhams Street ... Thursdays all day.

HYTHE - Hythe Medical Centre Mondays a.m. & p.m.

LYMINGTON - Health Clinic, New Street ... Mondays a.m. & p.m.

RINGWOOD - "Greyfriars" ... Wednesdays a.m.
and p.m.

TOTTON - Health Clinic, Testwood Lane ... Wednesdays a.m.
Thursdays a.m. & p.m.

CHEST CLINICS

Totton Chest Clinic, Bullar Street, Southampton :

Mondays 10.0 a.m. - 12.0 noon ... New Cases
(4.30 p.m. - 6.30 p.m. 1st Thursday, alternate months)

Thursdays 9.0 a.m. - 11.0 a.m. and 2.0 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.

Tuesdays and Thursdays 4.30 p.m. - 6.30 p.m. X-rays only.

Christchurch Hospital, Christchurch :

Mondays 2.0 p.m. - 4.30 p.m. and Fridays 2.0 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.
(All consultations will be by appointment)

Chest X-ray Service :

7, Archers Road, Southampton :

Mondays 9.30 a.m. - 12.15 p.m. 1.30 p.m. - 4.30 p.m. and
5.00 p.m. - 8.00 p.m.

Tuesdays 9.30 a.m. - 12.15 p.m.

Wednesdays 9.30 a.m. - 12.15 p.m. 1.30 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.

Thursdays 9.30 a.m. - 12.15 p.m. 1.30 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.

The Hospital, Hythe :

1st and 3rd Thursdays in each month - 5.0 p.m. - 7.00 p.m.

- Notes :
1. Children under 10 years of age cannot be X-rayed. Those aged 10-14 years, only at written request of their General Practitioner.
 2. No sessions are held on Public Holidays, or on the evening of Christmas Eve.

Maternity Accommodation

Maternity accommodation is the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board, and beds are provided at :-

Hythe Cottage Hospital, Hythe
Fenwick Cottage Hospital, Lyndhurst

Applications for the admission of normal cases for social reasons are made to the County Medical Officer. Arrangements for the admission of abnormal cases and those requiring institutional confinement on account of medical conditions are made by the General Practitioner Obstetrician directly with the Institution concerned.

(N.B. Patients expecting their first babies are now admitted by direct approach to hospital by General Practitioner.)

Hospitals

The hospitals in the District are administered by the Wessex Regional Hospital Board, through Hospital Management Committees: the hospitals are :-

Hythe Cottage Hospital, Hythe
Fenwick Cottage Hospital, Lyndhurst
Ashurst Hospital, Ashurst

Infectious disease cases are admitted to the Western Hospital (formerly The Chest Hospital), Southampton.

Private Nursing Homes registered under the Public Health Act, 1936

The following Private Nursing Homes are registered under the above Act :-

"Peterscroft", Peterscroft Avenue, Ashurst
"Birchy Hill", Sway
"Forest Oaks", The Rise, Brockenhurst

THE PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Parish	Estimated population	Measles	Dysentery	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Infective Jaundice	Tuber- culosis		Paratyphoid Fever	Acute Meningitis	Food Poisoning	Total Noti- fications each Parish
							Resp	Other Forms				
Beaulieu	1,225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boldre	2,365	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Bramshaw	675	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	3
Brockenhurst	3,095	1	35	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	37
Copythorne	2,790	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Denny Lodge	470	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dibden	16,440	4	32	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	6	45
East Boldre	810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Eling	21,700	7	-	2	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	14
Exbury & Lepe	270	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fawley	10,210	-	-	3	1	3	1	1	-	-	-	9
Lyndhurst	3,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Marchwood	2,410	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Minstead	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netley Marsh	2,750	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rhinefield	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sway	2,840	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	3
Totals :	72,190	16	69	5	1	12	5	1	1	1	12	123

Notifiable Cases (other than Tuberculosis)
notified during the year :

Disease	Total cases notified	Deaths
Measles	16	-
Dysentery	69	-
Scarlet Fever	5	-
Whooping Cough	1	-
Infective Jaundice ...	12	-
Acute Meningitis ...	1	-
Paratyphoid Fever ...	1	-
Food Poisoning	12	-
Totals :	117	-

POLIOMYELITIS

No cases of poliomyelitis were notified in the District. Oral poliomyelitis vaccine is still the most popular form of administration, and is used with only occasional exception by General Practitioners, Child Health Clinics and School Clinics. Vaccination against poliomyelitis given was as follows :-

	<u>Primary Doses</u>	<u>Reinforcing Doses</u>
	164	553
Figures supplied by C.M.O. of G.P's Computer appointments ...	<u>1,042</u>	<u>556</u>
	<u>1,206</u>	<u>1,109</u>

MEASLES

16 cases were notified, the parishes affected being Brockenhurst (1), Copythorne (1), Dibden (4), Eling (7), Marchwood (2), and Sway (1).

Measles (Contd.)

The following table gives the number of cases since 1963, and the attack rate per 1,000 of the population :-

Year	Number of cases notified	Attack Rate
1963	1,637	26.55
1964	619	9.70
1965	1,052	16.14
1966	124	1.88
1967	1,560	23.37
1968	509	7.52
1969	51	0.74
1970	402	5.86
1971	140	1.96
1972	16	0.22

Vaccination against Measles :

The following gives the position since the inception in May 1968 of the vaccination scheme :-

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>Total</u>
Vaccinated by Medical Officer of Health ...	549	519	342	140	200	1,750
Records received from County Medical Officer	482	694	424	260	86	1,946
Records received from County Medical Officer in respect of G.P's Computer appointments	-	-	659	1,237	1,042	2,938
	<u>1,031</u>	<u>1,213</u>	<u>1,425</u>	<u>1,637</u>	<u>1,328</u>	<u>6,634</u>

Vaccination against Rubella (German Measles) :

Since the inception of the scheme in July 1970 the position is as follows :-

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of girls vaccinated by Medical Officer of Health	440	854	221	1,515
Records received by Medical Officer of Health from County Medical Officer regarding vaccinations by family G.P's	-	125	60	185
	<u>440</u>	<u>979</u>	<u>281</u>	<u>1,700</u>

DYSENTERY

69 cases were notified, the Parishes involved being Boldre (2), Brockenhurst (35) and Dibden (32). As usual in such cases, advice was given regarding personal hygiene, etc.

SCARLET FEVER

5 cases were notified in the following Parishes :-

Eling (2) and Fawley (3).

WHOOPIING COUGH

1 case only was notified, being in the Parish of Fawley. The following table gives the number of cases since 1963, and the attack rate per 1,000 of the population :-

Year	Number of cases notified	Attack Rate
1963	15	0.24
1964	55	0.86
1965	25	0.38
1966	37	0.56
1967	41	0.61
1968	40	0.60
1969	5	0.07
1970	2	0.02
1971	48	0.67
1972	1	0.01

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation :

Below is the number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation and booster treatment during the year, as compared with 1971; these include figures of General Practitioners Computer Appointments, as supplied by the County Medical Officer :-

Ages at date of final treatment	Number having full primary dose		Number having secondary treatment	
	1972	1971	1972	1971
<u>Diphtheria Immunisation alone :</u>	1	-	2	1
Totals :	1	-	2	1
<u>Triple (Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus)</u>				
Under 1	91	86	1	-
1 - 5	924	923	278	255
Others under 16 ..	1	-	2	8
Totals :	1,016	1,009	281	263
<u>Diphtheria/Tetanus :</u>				
Under 1	6	3	-	-
1 - 5	107	74	692	663
Others under 16 ..	20	7	97	163
Totals :	133	84	789	826
<u>Tetanus only :</u>				
Under 1	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	3	-	7	-
Others under 16 ..	46	-	45	-
Totals :	49	-	52	-

INFECTIVE JAUNDICE

12 cases were notified, involving the following Parishes :-
Bramshaw (2), Dibden (2), Eling (4), Fawley (3) and Netley Marsh (1).

FOOD POISONING

12 cases were confirmed, the Parishes affected being :-
Dibden (6), East Boldre (1) and Lyndhurst (5).

TUBERCULOSIS

6 notifications of cases of Tuberculosis (5 pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary) were received, and 1 pulmonary case transferred in, as follows :-

Parish	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M	F	M	F	
<u>New Cases :</u>					
Bramshaw	-	1	-	-	1
Brockenhurst ..	1	-	-	-	1
Dibden	1	-	-	-	1
Fawley	1	-	-	1	2
Sway	-	1	-	-	1
<u>Transferred in :</u>					
Boldre	-	1	-	-	1
Totals :	3	3	-	1	7

1 case (female) not included above was notified after death.

Parish	Removed from Register					Reason for Removal
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	
	M	F	M	F		
Beaulieu	-	-	1	-	1	Died
Boldre	1	-	-	-	1	Cured
Dibden	3	-	-	-	3	1 cured 2 died
Eling	2	-	-	-	2	1 died 1 lost sight of
Lyndhurst	-	1	-	-	1	Died
Netley Marsh ..	1	-	-	-	1	Died
Totals :	7	1	1	-	9	

In none of the 6 cases was death attributed to Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis (Contd.)

Number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Number on Register as at 31st December 1971	171	119	23	44	357
<u>Parish :</u>					
Beaulieu	5	2	2	1	10
Boldre	8	6	-	3	17
Bramshaw	1	4	-	2	7
Brockenhurst ...	8	8	1	3	20
Copythorne	12	-	3	4	19
Denny Lodge ...	2	-	-	-	2
Dibden	25	21	1	6	53
East Boldre ...	-	1	-	-	1
Eling	50	33	4	15	102
Exbury and Lepe ..	-	-	-	-	-
Fawley	24	20	5	7	56
Lyndhurst	8	10	-	1	19
Marchwood	4	5	1	1	11
Minstead	2	-	-	-	2
Netley Marsh ...	10	5	3	-	18
Rhinefield	-	-	-	-	-
Sway	8	6	2	2	18
Number on Register as at 31st December 1972	167	121	22	45	355
Net increase ...	-	2	-	1	-
Net decrease ...	4	-	1	-	2

Tuberculosis (Contd.)

New Cases - Age groups

Age Group	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-
1 year	-	-	-	-	-
2 - 4 years ..	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9 " ...	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14 " ...	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19 " ...	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24 " ...	1	-	-	-	1
25 - 34 " ...	1	-	-	1	2
35 - 44 " ...	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54 " ...	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64 " ...	-	-	-	-	-
65 - 74 " ...	1	2	-	-	3
75 and over ...	-	-	-	-	-
Age unknown ...	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	3	2	-	1	6

Comparative Table of the number and rate per 1,000 of the population of New Cases and Deaths from Tuberculosis for the years 1963 - 1972 :

Year	Population	New Cases		Deaths	New Cases Rate per 1,000 population	Death Rate per 1,000 population
		P.	N.P.			
1963	61,640	26	4	4	0.49	0.06
1964	63,770	19	5	2	0.37	0.03
1965	65,190	10	3	2	0.20	0.03
1966	65,950	11	5	2	0.24	0.03
1967	66,740	9	2	2	0.16	0.03
1968	67,610	9	1	2	0.15	0.03
1969	68,240	17	2	-	0.27	-
1970	68,500	10	2	-	0.17	-
1971	71,170	7	1	-	0.11	-
1972	72,190	5	1	-	0.08	-

B.C.G. Vaccination :

This valuable service is still made available to school children between the ages of 13 and 14 by the School Health Service.

After-Care in Tuberculosis :

Tuberculosis patients in the District come under the care of Dr. M.E. Moore, Chest Physician at Totton and Southampton, and after-care of these patients is supervised by the Totton and District Tuberculosis After-Care Committee, the remainder of the District being supervised by the Christchurch Committee.

SMALLPOX

75 children up to the age of 16 years were vaccinated, and 104 re-vaccinated.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS 1948 & 1951

Section 47 of the above Acts was invoked in the case of an elderly person (male) who was removed to an Old Peoples' Home.

GENERAL REMARKS

The population of the area has now reached 72,190, having increased an estimated 1,020. The birth rate was slightly lower, being 14.7 as compared with 14.9 in 1971. The national birth rate for England and Wales was 14.8. The infantile mortality rate was 13, and the national rate for England and Wales was 17.0. The number of deaths (651) was 13 more than in 1971, the death rate being 9 and after application of the comparability factor 9.5. The national rate for 1972 was 12.1.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER :

The District is supplied with water by 2 Statutory Undertakings - the City of Southampton and the West Hampshire Water Company. The District Council purchases water in bulk from the former for the supply at Lepe, which has been maintained satisfactorily. The waterside Parishes of Marchwood, Dibden, Fawley and Exbury are receiving water derived from the River Test supply at Testwood which has been in continuous use since April 1968. The central part of Totton continues to receive water which is partly derived from Otterbourne Wells and partly from the River Itchen supply. The remainder of the Council's area supplied by this Undertaking receives water from Timsbury Wells, which at times of peak demands is supplemented by water derived from the River Test supply, Otterbourne Wells and the River Itchen supply.

The water supplied by the West Hampshire Water Company comes from the River Avon at Knapp Mill where treatment consists of rapid and slow sand filtration, followed by super chlorination and dechlorination, and a well in the chalk at Hale where the only treatment necessary is chlorination.

EXTENSION OF MAINS AND OTHER WORKS
INCIDENTAL TO WATER SUPPLIES

The following mains were laid during the year :-

(1) City of Southampton :

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Length of</u> <u>Mains laid</u> yards	<u>Diameter</u> <u>of Mains</u>
Brockenhurst	86	4"
Copythorne	289	4"
Dibden	399	4"
"	44	6"
Eling	31	3"
"	1,106	4"
"	311	6"
"	376	8"
Fawley	53	3"
"	411	4"
"	157	6"
Lyndhurst	36	4"
Marchwood	430	4"
	<u>3,729</u>	

(2) West Hampshire Water Company :

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Length of Mains laid yards</u>	<u>Diameter of Mains</u>
Beaulieu ...	333	1½"
	<u>333</u>	

The following list gives the number of premises in Parishes supplied with main water, as noted in the Water Companies' records :-

Parish	Dwellings supplied	Revised estimated population supplied
Beaulieu ...	383	1,157
Boldre ...	739	2,318
Bramshaw ...	197	610
Brockenhurst	1,018	3,062
Copythorne ...	920	2,723
Denny Lodge ..	49	313
Dibden	5,069	16,378
East Boldre ..	305	793
Eling	7,334	21,537
Exbury & Lepe	81	252
Fawley	3,347	10,140
Lyndhurst ...	1,113	3,104
Marchwood ...	429	2,223
Minstead ...	246	775
Netley Marsh	578	2,634
Rhinefield ...	47	120
Sway	1,064	2,715
Totals :	22,919	70,854

WATER ANALYSES

(i) City of Southampton :

(a) Bacteriological Examinations :

Water supplied is subject to regular bacteriological examinations by the Public Health Bacteriologist, Winchester, and the Waterworks Chemist of the City Analyst's Department, Southampton. The following table shows the results of these examinations of treated waters during 1972 :-

Origin of Sample	Total No. of Samples	Number of samples showing probable numbers of B.Coli. present in 100 ml.			
		None present	1 to 2 present	3 to 10 present	11 to 100 present
Timsbury Wells	97	97	Nil	Nil	Nil
Twyford Wells	143	142	Nil	1	Nil
Otterbourne Wells	148	142	2	4	Nil
River Itchen Supply	97	97	Nil	Nil	Nil
River Test Supply	98	91	1	6	Nil
Totals :	583	569	3	11	Nil

(b) Chemical Analyses :

The table on page 28 shows the results in milligrams per litre of typical chemical analyses of water from the City's 5 sources of supply.

(c) Sources of Supply :

The sources of supply remain as last year. Water from all the sources is sterilised with chlorine, with the exception of the River Test Supply, where chlorine dioxide is used. Water from both river sources is subject to a process of clarification and partial softening, followed by filtration through rapid gravity sand filters.

Treated Water 1972	Otter- bourne Wells	Twyford Wells	Timsbury Wells	River Itchen	River Test
<u>General Chemical Analysis :</u>					
Colour (^o Hazen)	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
Free Chlorine as Cl ...	0.27	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.03
Combined Chlorine as Cl ..	0.10	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.07
Chlorine Dioxide as Cl ...	-	-	-	-	0.15
Free Carbon Dioxide as Co ₂	20	7	21	4	1
Free and Saline					
Nitrogen as N	0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.01	< 0.01
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.05
Nitrous Nitrogen as N ...	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
Nitric Nitrogen as N ...	5.3	5.1	4.0	4.3	5.3
Oxygen absorbed from N/80					
Permanganate in 4 hrs.					
at 27 ^o C	0.05	< 0.05	0.05	0.10	0.50
Total Alkalinity as CaCo ₃	235	200	260	160	80
Total Dissolved Solids					
(dried at 160 ^o C)	350	310	380	260	210
pH	7.35	7.75	7.40	7.95	8.2
<u>Hardness :</u>					
Temporary Hardness as					
CaCo ₃	235	200	260	160	80
Permanent Hardness as					
CaCo ₃	35	35	35	35	50
Total Hardness as CaCo ₃ ..	270	235	295	195	130
Total Hardness (^o Clark) ..	18.9	16.5	21.0	13.7	9.1
<u>Mineral Analysis :</u>					
Calcium as Ca	103	89	114	76	46
Magnesium as Mg	3	2	3.5	2.5	3
Sodium as Na	10	9	13	10	10
Potassium as K	1	< 1	2	1	1
Carbonate as Co ₃	150	28	156	90	63
Chloride as Cl	17	15	17	16	17
Sulphate as So ₄	10	7	17	14	23
Silicate as SiO ₂	13	12	15	8	8
Nitrate as No ₃	23	22	18	19	23
Nitrite as No ₂	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
Zinc as Zn	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
Iron as Fe	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04
Copper as Cu	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
Lead as Pb	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02
Aluminium as Al	-	-	-	0.28	0.25
Fluorine as F	0.15	0.15	0.36	0.13	0.15
Conductivity (micromhos/cm					
at 25 ^o C) ...	530	470	580	390	300

(ii) West Hampshire Water Company :

(a) Bacteriological Examination :

Tests were taken each day of the water leaving the works, and all were of Class I standard.

(b) Chemical Analyses :

The following are typical chemical analyses of the water from the River Avon and Hale Borehole sources :-

Chemical results in milligram per litre	Mains Water	
	River Avon Derived	Hale Borehole
Appearance	Bright & clear	Bright & clear
Turbidity (Jackson Units)	Nil - 1	Nil
Taste	Nil	Nil
Colour (Hazen)	2 - 10	Nil
Odour	Nil	Very faint chlorinous
pH	7.4 - 8.1	7.6 - 7.8
Free Carbon Dioxide ...	3 - 12	10 - 16
Electric Conductivity ...	300 - 480	510
Total Solids	200 - 330	328
Chlorine present as Chloride	16 - 18	18 - 19
Alkalinity as Calcium Car- bonate	130 - 220	220 - 230
Hardness: Total	170 - 250	255 - 262
Carbonate	130 - 210	220 - 225
Non-carbonate	20 - 40	34 - 36
Nitrate Nitrogen	3.2 - 4.0	5.6 - 5.8
Nitrite Nitrogen	Nil	Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ...	0.05 - 0.120	0.05 - 0.08
Oxygen Absorbed	0.50 - 1.2	0.02 - 0.2
Albuminoid Nitrogen ...	0.03 - 0.120	0.000
Residual Chlorine	0.2 - 0.5	0.2 - 0.3
Metals: Iron, Copper, Lead, Zinc, Manganese	Nil	Absent
<u>MINERAL ANALYSES -</u> <u>Typical Normal Flow</u>		
Calcium	86.4	98
Magnesium	4.9	6
Sodium	11.0	14
Potassium	2.4	2
Organic etc.	5.8	3
Carbonate	126.0	138
Sulphate	14.0	16
Chloride	18.0	18
Nitrate	15.5	25
Silica	6.0	8

These results indicate a pure and wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic uses. The sources of supply and treatment are the same as in previous years.

(iii) Other Supplies :

Samples from wells and other private supplies were taken by the Department and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Southampton for bacteriological examination :-

Number taken	...	...	3
"	satisfactory	..	3

SWIMMING POOLS

7 samples were taken from the pools serving the undermentioned schools, all of which were satisfactory. Tests were regularly carried out with the aid of a Tintometer for assessing the residual chlorine and pH value of the water at the poolside :-

School

Abbotswood County Junior
Blackfield County Junior
Dibden Purlieu County Junior
Hardley County Secondary
Testwood County Secondary
Totton County Junior School
Foxlease Girl Guides
Training Centre

DRAINAGE and SEWERAGE

The Council's Engineer and Surveyor has kindly supplied the following information :-

(1) Premises connected to the Public Sewers :

Boldre	...	...	...	...	...	5
Brockenhurst	...	...	...	...	...	5
Dibden	...	...	...	...	...	186
East Boldre	...	...	...	...	...	3
Eling	...	...	...	...	...	572
Fawley	...	...	...	...	...	139
Lyndhurst	..	...	...	...	...	49
Marchwood	..	...	...	...	...	30
Netley Marsh and Copythorne					...	22
Sway	...	...	...	...	...	8
Total :						<u>1,019</u>

Drainage and Sewerage (Contd.)

(ii) <u>Sewer Extensions</u> :	<u>Length</u> (Metres)	<u>Diameter</u> (Millimetres)
Calmore Development Area - Greaves Development Phases 1 & 2 (foul and surface water sewers) ...	1268	150/760
Testwood Surface Water Scheme (culverting watercourse)	843	914
Housing Site No. 75, Netley View, Hythe (foul sewers)	139	150
Calpe Avenue, Lyndhurst (foul sewer)	164	150

The total length of public sewers in the Rural District is now 132 miles.

(iii) Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Schemes -
Improvements, Proposed and Under Construction :

Parish of Beaulieu :

Provision of main drainage for Beaulieu Village and Bucklers Hard area is anticipated by January 1977, and preliminary design work has been commenced.

Parish of Brockenhurst :

A gradual increase of development in and on the western edge of Brockenhurst has resulted in a flow to the sewage disposal works which has exceeded the design capacity. This, together with development proposals set out in the Brockenhurst Village Plan, has necessitated a scheme for improvements to the sewerage system and extensions to the treatment plant. Preliminary design considerations are in hand to deal with this matter, and will take into account the need to provide treatment of cesspool tanker discharges. Completion of construction is programmed by July 1977.

Parish of Dibden :

The proposed sewerage scheme to provide drainage for future and existing development in North Dibden, including diversion of sewers serving central Hythe, was submitted to the Department of Environment and discussions were held with an Engineering Inspector in September. It was suggested that consideration be given to diverting the whole drainage of Hythe and Dibden before this scheme was finalised and abandoning Tates Copse sewage disposal works.

(iii) Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Schemes (Contd.)

Parish of Dibden (Contd.)

These suggestions have now been incorporated in a revised scheme and submitted to the Department of Environment for approval. It is anticipated that the programme to provide main drainage for North Dibden can still be met by June 1975, the diversion works for Hythe following in phased stages.

Parish of Eling :

A sewer extension in Charmus Road, Calmore, to serve 13 properties is to be commenced in April 1973, and scheduled for completion by July 1973.

Parish of Fawley :

Approval of the modernisation scheme to serve an ultimate population of 33,700 was received from the Department of Environment in June. Construction is programmed to commence in June 1973 and to be completed in December 1974.

Parish of Lyndhurst :

Construction of a new sewage disposal works with improvements to the sewerage system was commenced in May. The scheme is programmed for completion in April 1974.

Parish of Marchwood :

Design for extending the existing treatment plant at Slowhill Copse is still proceeding with a view to completing construction in February 1977. Initial proposals are to provide capacity to serve a population of 80,000 for a period up to 1990. Included in the scheme will be the demolition of Eling (Ashurst Bridge) sewage disposal works. Provision will be made to undertake further extensions for an ultimate population of 120,000 anticipated after 1990.

(iv) Analysis of Sewage Disposal Works Effluents :

The Hampshire River Authority sampled one effluent during 1972 at Eling (Ashurst Bridge) sewage disposal works, and this was found to be unsatisfactory.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The whole of the District, involving at the end of the year approximately 24,300 properties, was receiving a weekly collection.

Establishment of Manual Workers :

Authority was given last year to increase the establishment of manual workers by 2 men and, at first, this was carried out by the use of temporary labour on a day-to-day basis pending a decision on work study in the Engineer's Department. However, the use of this temporary labour proved unsatisfactory and the Committee, having considered that the need had been established to make more permanent appointments, agreed to this being done.

Staff :

The establishment was as follows :-

1	...	...	...	Foreman
1	...	...	...	Driver/Sub-Foreman
11	...	...	...	Drivers
2	...	...	...	Tractor Drivers
4	...	...	...	Refuse Collectors/ Spare Drivers
27	...	...	...	Refuse Collectors
1	...	...	...	Yard Labourer
2	...	...	...	Motor Vehicle Fitters
1	...	...	...	Labourer assisting Fitters

The number of spare men allowed on the establishment continued to prove insufficient for the maintenance of a complete refuse collection service, and the necessary steps had to be taken to recruit men from a local employment bureau. This was an unsatisfactory solution in some ways as the labour force was thus changing from day to day. However, the service was maintained, and considering the number of collections carried out complaints were infinitesimal.

Heavy Goods Vehicle Drivers :

In the middle of the year because of the difficulty in obtaining qualified drivers the existing establishment was 3 men under strength. It was obvious that the refuse collection service would be adversely affected unless steps were taken to improve the situation and, as a result, it was decided that a report would be submitted on the problems of recruiting drivers, and one of the spare vehicles was licensed and used for driver training. It was felt that eventually tuition by a driving school would prove necessary, but of the existing labour force there was no one willing to be trained as a driver despite the enhanced wages. Individual freedom from responsibility was a prime consideration and this is a reflection of the improved wages structure now laid down for manual workers.

Civic Amenities Act, 1967 :

Special Collections :

As anticipated, special collections increased considerably as a result of the abolition of the charge, and accordingly vehicle CCG 188C was used to assist with these. It was considered that no useful purpose would be achieved by offering a free service and then being unable to carry it out within a reasonable time of a request being received. The ultimate aim was a 14 day service, and in this way every incentive was given to make the indiscriminate depositing of refuse completely unnecessary.

However, as a result of a communication from the Fawley Parish Council expressing concern at the continued indiscriminate dumping of rubbish in the district, it was decided that for a trial period of 6 months the Holbury tip would be opened each Saturday morning. It was suggested that this was the only time members of the public could use their own transport to deliver refuse and this was an attempt on the Council's part to reduce the action of irresponsible vandals in tipping rubbish on private land. This is really a problem of the modern age - publicity appears to have no effect and appeals for conservation fall on deaf ears. For some it is thought that heavy fines appeared to be the only solution, but nevertheless the Council wished to play their full part in "Keeping Britain Tidy."

Every encouragement was also given by the Committee to public-spirited individuals which involved the attendance of labour at the Stoney Cross tip on a Sunday in October for the purpose of supervising the disposal of refuse arising from operation "Clean Sweep".

Waste Paper Collection :

The payment of the salvage bonus ended in December 1971, but waste paper continued to be collected during the months of January, February and March. The whole subject of salvage collection was considered, and the economics of the service proved that it was not a viable proposition. Accordingly, arrangements were made with a local Waste Paper Company and they took over the collection from premises which had previously been the subject of agreements with this Council. Despite a few early problems the system operated satisfactorily throughout the rest of the year.

Refuse Collection Vehicles :

It was considered essential to replace 2 of the refuse collection vehicles during the year as part of the normal programme. An additional vehicle had also been purchased last year, but the extra travelling time resulting from the closure of Longdown tip and the predicted increase in the number of households to be served had resulted in the additional vehicle having to be utilized for the collection of house refuse, special collections and the emptying of litter baskets. The abolition of charges had resulted in the demand for special collections increasing, and accordingly to maintain the service at a satisfactory standard and to continue a regular emptying of litter baskets it proved necessary for a further vehicle to be purchased, and it was also necessary to increase the establishment by 1 driver and 1 collector to provide a crew for the new vehicle. These recommendations were accepted by the Committee in view of the fact that the area was increasing considerably particularly in the Waterside Parishes.

The vehicle fleet at the end of the year was as follows :-

Refuse Collection :

Dennis Paxit Major IIIC	...	...	...	5
Musketeers	...	...	...	6
Morris 1000 Van (petrol driven)	...			1
Land-Rover	...	...	...	1
Shelvoke & Drewry 25 cu.yd. Pakamatic				1
Dennis Colectomatics	..	...	...	2
Karrier - 5-ton tipper	...	...	...	1

Refuse Disposal :

International B.100 Tractor	...	...	1
International Payloaders H.30	..	...	2
Ford - 7-ton tipper	...	...	1

Except where stated, these all have diesel engines.

Operational Statistics :

(1) Trade Refuse Agreements (Section 73)	...	115
(2) Agreements, Extra Collection - (Section 74)	...	3

Maintenance :

A sum had been allowed for the provision of additional workshop accommodation and various schemes had been considered. It was decided that the most satisfactory solution was to enlarge the existing workshop by incorporating the adjacent space at present used for garaging vehicles and providing garage space elsewhere for the vehicles displaced. Specialized consideration was the interior lining of the building to provide adequate heat insulation; it was felt that with these improvements a reasonable temperature could be maintained irrespective of the weather conditions prevailing outside. Certain other works were approved by the Public Health Committee, but it was agreed that these should be carried out during next year. A high standard of vehicle servicing was maintained as this was essential for the continuation of a reliable and regular refuse collection service.

Refuse Disposal - Controlled Tipping :

Subsequent to permission being granted by the Verderers for the use of Stoney Cross tip for a limited period, steps had to be taken to bring this site into use as soon as possible. It appeared that the incineration of refuse would not start before late 1974, and it was obvious that great difficulty was going to be experienced in obtaining sufficient tipping space until that date. It would further be necessary to ensure tipping sites for emergencies and breakdowns, bearing in mind that the plant would have to be shut down on occasions. The 2 years lost by the delay caused by the other authority was going to prove very expensive for this authority. From the point of view of the officers responsible for the refuse collection service it was most unsatisfactory to have to operate without at least 5 years tipping space being guaranteed. Steps will have to be taken to acquire fresh sites although the disposal of incinerated refuse may make the obtaining of planning permission easier.

Plant :

One of the tractors and the Karrier vehicle were replaced during the year. The tractor had, in fact, been retained beyond the normal replacement period of 5 years, and experience proved that any extension of this period was not an economic proposition. The tractor being replaced was only low-powered, and with the increased payloads of the refuse collection vehicles it was obvious that more powerful tractors would be required to deal with the increased quantity of refuse per load now that all vehicles were of the compression type.

Deposit of Poisonous Waste Act, 1972 :

A review was carried out which involved the survey of privately and publicly operated waste disposal sites within local authorities areas. The purpose of this survey was to assist the new refuse disposal authorities to be set up under the Government's proposals for reorganisation, and would be complementary to the proposals for the control of the deposit of waste under the Act. This Act came into operation in August and, as a result, discussions were held with various firms operating in the area with regard to a notification procedure. This was adopted, and at the end of the year was working satisfactorily.

Refuse Incineration Scheme :

It was unfortunate that in the early part of the year the adjacent Authority stated that they were still not prepared to commit themselves to the Marchwood scheme. In the meantime the District Valuer had reached agreement with the owners of the land on a purchase price provided the completion took place before the end of March. In view of the urgency of the matter steps were taken to proceed with the acquisition of the land. Later, Southampton City Council instructed their officers to conclude negotiations with this Council and to report back on the financial implications with a view to early commencement of this Marchwood project. Accordingly, the Council's Consultants were asked to update their original report, and in May this revised report was received recommending a smaller plant than had been envisaged previously in view of the fact that the area of Southampton to be served by it was now reduced. The recommendation of the Consultants was that a plant be designed at an estimated capital cost of £1,141,900 to process 11 tons per hour. Messrs. W.S. Atkins and Partners were instructed to proceed immediately with arrangements for the construction of this plant. In November tenders were received and were evaluated so that a recommendation of officers from both Authorities could be submitted. A decision was made by the Authorities to accept the tender of the alternative scheme of Motherwell Bridge Tacol Limited in the fixed price sum of £563,740; this referred purely to the plant contract. It is indeed unfortunate that after all the effort put in by the working party for Hampshire and the officers of both Authorities that it appeared the incinerator would not be completed until the formation of the new Authority. The policy at that time indicated that refuse disposal would be a responsibility of the County Council, but it was hoped that the operation of the plant would be dealt with by the future district Council under an agency arrangement.

CESSPOOL CLEANSING

The cleansing of cesspools and septic tanks was carried out by our responsible agents, Cleansing Services (Southern Counties) Limited of Botley, in their usual courteous and efficient manner. Normally this service is given twice yearly by the Council as a charge on the rates, but it was resolved that with effect from the 1st April 1971 a third free emptying of any private cesspool be provided in any financial year upon request. By the end of 1972 only 219 properties had taken advantage of this extra offer. Any request for a third emptying was investigated by the District Public Health Inspector to ascertain that such an emptying was warranted. In most cases it was, but not in respect of septic tanks as it is not normally necessary for these to be emptied more than twice a year. It may be that the unit is not functioning properly and requires repairs to be carried out to put it into proper working order. Similarly, a third emptying would not be allowed where cesspools are defective and are filling with subsoil water. In these cases repairs are to be required as a preliminary before the matter is further considered.

The Cleansing Service is responsible for finding its own disposal sites for tipping the liquid contents of cesspools, and much of this is going onto farms in the area, but the Engineer and Surveyor continued to permit the disposal of 20 loads per day into the Slowhill Copse sewage disposal works at Marchwood. Concern was expressed at the continuing practice of disposing of liquid contents of cesspools on farmland, but it was obvious that this would have to continue until the extensions to the sewage works at Slowhill Copse and Brockenhurst had been completed. Accordingly, the Committee again requested the Sewerage and Water Supply Committee to give high priority to any schemes which would make possible the eventual acceptance of cesspool contents into the Council's sewage disposal plants. It was considered that this was now a top priority and, in any case, farmers were less willing for such waste to be disposed on their land.

There were 48 new applications for cesspools to be emptied which included 44 existing premises without previous service, and 4 new premises constructed during the year. By the end of the year 2,157 cesspits and septic tanks were being serviced. The provision of main drainage in the Marchwood area has now removed 190 cesspools from the scheme.

Cesspool Cleansing (Contd.)

An application was received from the Cleansing Services (Southern Counties) Limited seeking an increase in their charges of 5% with effect from the 1st April. In fact, their prices were increased from the 1st November last year, but they had agreed to maintain the current rate until the end of this financial year. The increase in November had been necessary by rising costs and their present application, in the opinion of the responsible officers, was justified although no specific provision had been made for such an increase in the estimates for this financial year.

A table giving details of cesspools receiving service in the various Parishes is shown below :-

Parish	Number of cesspools receiving service during the year
Beaulieu	132
Boldre	350
Bramshaw	124
Brockenhurst	83
Copythorne	145
Denny Lodge	44
Dibden	139
East Boldre	146
Eling	42
Exbury	26
Fawley	241
Lyndhurst	24
Marchwood	38
Minstead	151
Netley Marsh	126
Rhinefield	38
Sway	308
Total :	2,157

CARAVANS AND OTHER MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

By the end of the year there was a total of 73 licensed sites, of which 52 catered for single residential caravans and 16 for multiple sites of 3 or more residential caravans. In addition, there was a Council site at Holbury with accommodation for up to 66 vans. In all, there were 621 residential caravans on licensed sites.

Caravans and Other Moveable Dwellings (Contd.)

3 licensed sites were for holiday caravans, 1 in respect of a transit site at Ower for 35 vans where there was a seasonal licence from April to September. This site continues to function very satisfactorily, and was being used mainly as an intermediate stop for people taking their vans to and from the Continent prior to embarking on the car ferries to France or the Isle of Wight. Facilities on this site include water standpipes, and waste gullies connected to water-borne drainage in various positions on the fields, in addition to the main central building containing flush toilets, wash-hand basins and showers with hot and cold water, and shaving points in the male conveniences.

A new licence was issued this year for a holiday site for 6 caravans catering for pony-trekking during the spring and summer seasons.

There were no serious contraventions of site licence conditions, and the following licences were issued :-

(a) Site with only 1 caravan :

Temporary Licences (including renewals)	...	11
Permanent Licences	... ..	Nil

(b) Sites with more than 2 caravans :

Temporary Licences	... ..	Nil
Permanent Licences	... ..	Nil

(c) Sites for seasonal use only :

Permanent Licences	... ..	Nil
Temporary Licences	... ..	1

There are also 9 sites exempted under the First Schedule of the Caravan Act for use by approved organisations. These in most cases are provided with drainage and water supply facilities. Agreement has been reached with one of the leading caravan clubs that they consult us prior to including a proposed exempted site in their directory, and this arrangement is working satisfactorily.

HOUSING

The following information has been kindly supplied by the Council's Housing Manager :-

- (1) The number of applicants on the Council's housing waiting list at 31.12.72 1,240

Housing (Contd.)

(2) The number of applicants rehoused during 1972 :-

(a)	from slum clearance properties	28
(b)	from caravans	41
(c)	general needs applicants ...	252
(d)	on health grounds	18
		<u>339</u>

It is hoped more new properties will be completed during 1973 and it is, therefore, anticipated that the Council should be able to re-house 250 applicants during the year. No gypsy families have been rehoused in 1972. It will be noted that there is a reduction in the number of applications registered as compared with December 1971. However, this reduction is not as large as had been hoped, mainly due to the increased number of new applications registered during the year. It is thought the rapid increase in property prices during 1972 in the private sector has made many younger families apply for rented housing although they would have preferred to purchase.

TABLE I :

Number of units of accommodation completed during 1972 by the Council and Private Enterprise :

Parish	Erected by Council		Erected by Private Enterprise	
	1972	1971	1972	1971
Beaulieu ...	-	-	6	1
Boldre	-	2	7	1
Bramshaw ...	-	-	2	-
Brockenhurst	-	-	28	-
Copythorne ..	-	8	10	13
Denny Lodge ..	-	-	-	1
Dibden	-	-	111	166
East Boldre ..	-	-	5	1
Eling	206	12	316	216
Exbury	-	-	-	1
Fawley	16	-	97	253
Lyndhurst ...	45	-	1	6
Marchwood ...	2	-	3	5
Minstead ...	-	-	2	-
Netley Marsh	-	-	4	1
Rhinefield ..	-	-	-	-
Sway	-	-	15	6
Totals :	269	22	607	671

TABLE II :

Number of houses built by the Council and Private Enterprise, population, and number of applicants on Council's housing list for 1963 - 1972 :

Year	Number of applicants on Council's housing list	Houses, Bungalows & Flats erected by :-		Total	Population of District
		Council	Private Enterprise		
1963	701	68	459	527	61,640
1964	769	56	527	571	63,770
1965	783	115	410	525	65,190
1966	807	116	471	587	65,950
1967	740	216	357	573	66,740
1968	810	219	426	645	67,610
1969	915	90	259	349	68,240
1970	1,140	112	370	482	68,500
1971	1,375	22	671	693	71,170
1972	1,240	269	607	876	72,190

TABLE III :

Particulars of houses, bungalows and flats owned by the District Council :

Bramshaw	...	...	14
Beaulieu	...	...	74
Boldre ..	...	...	62
Brockenhurst	...	...	119
Copythorne ..	...	...	64
Dibden ..	...	...	1,188
East Boldre ..	...	...	26
Eling ..	...	...	1,272
Fawley	...	...	631
Lyndhurst	...	...	164
Marchwood	...	...	87
Minstead	...	...	13
Netley Marsh	...	...	34
Sway	...	...	102
			<hr/>
			3,850
			<hr/>

UNFIT HOUSES PROGRAMME

Implementation of the Council's Unfit Houses Programme continued during the year under review, and some 53 houses were dealt with either formally or informally. The policy of accepting offers from owners to renovate some of these properties has continued, and in such cases, success has been achieved in bringing them up to a good standard of fitness. The programme still produces difficult cases involving elderly persons living alone in sub-standard properties who are reluctant to accept the idea of being rehoused by the local authority. Considerable care and understanding is exercised in dealing with such problems, and a close liaison is maintained with the Housing Manager. Demolition is generally maintained at an effective rate once the properties are vacated.

Improvement Area :

The Council's first General Improvement Area, which was declared last year, did not unfortunately make any significant progress during the year. This was due largely to a change in ownership of all the houses involved, which meant in effect that meetings and negotiations had to begin again. Plans for the improvement of the dwellings have been drawn up by the new owners and the Council are preparing specifications etc. for provision of a back access road etc. At the end of the year it was decided that without prejudice to the progress of this scheme a report should be prepared on the feasibility of extending the Improvement Area, in phases, to include other properties south of the Totton Bypass, such report to be considered in the light of Local Government Reorganisation.

Housing Acts, 1969 and 1972 - Qualification Certificates :

Applications under Section 44(1) of the Housing Act, 1969 continued to be received during the year, as follows :-

(a)	Applications received	...	...	26
(b)	Applications refused	...	...	12
(c)	Applications granted	...	...	32
(d)	Appeals :-			
	(i) Allowed	...	...	Nil
	(ii) Disallowed	...	...	Nil

Section 45 - Certificates of Provisional Approval :

(a)	Applications received	...	...	33
(b)	Applications granted	...	...	18
(c)	Applications refused	...	...	Nil

Unfit Houses Programme (Contd.)

Section 54 :

Number of County Court Orders made empowering
Landlords to enter and carry out works ... Nil

In 8 of the applications it was found, upon examination, that the premises were defective in some respect. In these cases the applications were held in abeyance, the Landlords were notified and requested to carry out the appropriate works of repair etc. Upon satisfactory completion the Certificates are then issued. In 12 cases it was found that the houses lacked one or more of the standard amenities, plus a considerable amount of disrepair, and these applications were all refused.

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES DEMOLISHED OR CLOSED DURING 1972

	<u>No. of houses</u>	<u>No. of persons displaced</u>	<u>No. of families displaced</u>
1. <u>Housing Act, 1957 :</u>			
(a) Demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure	42	39	18
(b) Closed - Under Sections 16(4) and 17(1)	10	11	6
(c) Parts of buildings closed - Section 18	1	-	-
2. <u>Unfit houses made fit :</u>			
(a) After FORMAL NOTICE - Section 16			10
(b) After INFORMAL ACTION			6
(c) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957			Nil
3. <u>Houses in which defects were remedied - (other than unfit houses made fit) :</u>			
(a) After Formal Notice under Public Health Act ...			2
(b) After Informal action by Local Authority			94
4. <u>Miscellaneous :</u>			
Number of persons rehoused by the Council as a result of action under the Housing Acts during 1972			39

Individual Unfit Houses Demolished
or Closed during 1972 (Contd.)

5. Overcrowding :

(a) (i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	... ..	Nil
(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	... ..	Nil
(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	... ..	Nil
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	... ..	2
(c) (i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	... ..	2
(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	5
(d)	Particulars of any case in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	... ..	Nil

6. Rent Acts 1957 and 1968 -
Certificates of Disrepair :

One application was received and dealt with during the year.

7. Number of Standard and Discretionary Grants :

The undermentioned table in respect of Standard and Discretionary Grants dealt with during the year was submitted by the Engineer and Surveyor :-

Grants	Number of applications received	Number of applications approved
Standard ...	89	73
Discretionary	106	100

NUISANCES

163 alleged nuisances were reported and the necessary action taken to abate same, as shown below :-

Number of Notices served under the
Public Health Act, 1936 :-

(Statutory)	...	...	...	...	...	10
(Informal)	...	...	...	...	...	59

Number of nuisances abated :-

(Statutory)	...	...	...	...	...	3
(Informal)	...	...	...	...	...	121

Public Health Act, 1936 -

Bucklers Hard sanitary conveniences :

A complaint was received from a visitor to Bucklers Hard alleging that the toilet arrangements were totally inadequate for the number of people visiting the area. On investigation it was evident that the complaint was justified, and although toilet facilities were provided at the adjoining tea rooms and garage, both of these facilities could not be expected to cater for all visitors. It was felt that under the circumstances more public toilets should be made available, but it was doubtful whether Section 89 of the Act which required an owner or occupier of any place of entertainment to provide and maintain a suitable number of sanitary conveniences could be applied in this particular case. An approach was made to the Estate concerned but they were not prepared to carry out any work. The Council had previously decided that it was not their responsibility to provide sanitary conveniences here, and accordingly the Clerk was to seek Counsel's Opinion as to whether a Notice under the Public Health Act could be justified. At the end of the year this Opinion had not been received. This situation proved the weakness of the law in certain respects, but it was felt that persons profiting from places of public resort should be compelled to provide adequate and modern sanitary facilities.

Public Health Act, 1936 -

(Recurring Nuisances Act, 1969) :

A Notice was served on the owner of a coal depot in one of the Parishes requiring him to take steps to prevent recurrence of dust and noise emission. The circumstances were such that the nuisance was likely to recur and steps were taken to screen the sack-filling hoppers by deadening the sound and to restrict the dust. At the end

/of ..

(Recurring Nuisances Act, 1969) (Contd.)

of the year it became known that the premises were likely to cease being used as a coal yard, and it is hoped that this matter will now be closed. This was one example of a business, originally harmless enough in a rural setting but which with the passing of the years had expanded out of all proportion, although no action could be taken under planning because there had been no change of use.

VERMINOUS PREMISES

60 visits were made to treat premises for fleas, cockroaches and fly infestations. Most of these were carried out by the Pest Operator under the control of the Pest Officer.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

Inspection and Supervision of Food Premises

To ensure that the proper standards are maintained, the target for regular routine inspections of all food premises is as follows :-

Canteens)	
Cafes and Restaurants)	
Hotels)	
School Canteens	)	3 times per year
Bakers)	
Butchers)	
Fish Fryers)	

Grocers)	
General Stores)	
Greengrocers	)	twice per year
Wet Fish Shops)	
Public Houses)	

Confectioners)	
Off-Licences	)	once per year
Clubs)	

Most of the food premises were found to be very satisfactory, although it was discovered that a few were below standard including one cafe which needed modernisation, a restaurant kitchen which was closed down, and a hotel which, as a result of having changed hands, increased its business considerably but did not keep up with its maintenance programme, with the result that excessive works had to be carried out. The cafe referred to in last year's Report, which almost involved the Council taking legal action, is now satisfactory.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955 (Contd.)

Inspection of the temporary kitchens, beer tents, etc. at this year's New Forest Show at Brockenhurst showed that it was below its usual standard. This was due to the fact that a new firm had taken over the catering and was found not to be so well equipped, nor did it appear to be so well organised as the previous catering firm. The organisers of the Show accepted the criticism and admitted that they would be searching for new caterers next year. With regard to the toilet facilities it is evident that the organisation has not kept pace with the increased attendance, and it is a pity that after a number of years when it has been possible to report steady progress, this year it appears that conditions were no better than previously. Five fairground stalls selling candy floss, hot dogs, hamburgers and sweets were all in good order and complied with the Food Hygiene Regulations. The licensed bars were run by a sub-contractor to the main caterers, and these were found generally to be well organised and equipped.

In October a complaint was received by this Department via the London Borough of Hillingdon Public Health Department. It appeared that a party of 30 people had attended a Mediaeval Banquet at a premises within this area. It was claimed that following the meal served at the premises the people from the party suffered from vomiting and diarrhoea followed by dizziness and a feeling of weakness, the duration of which was for 2 to 3 days. The menu for the night's meal consisted of a consommé, pâté, half-chicken served with cole slaw and shredded carrot, fresh fruit, granary loaves and butter. A mead and a rosé wine were served with the meal. It was ascertained that the consommé was a dehydrated powder mix which was merely reconstituted with water and heated (a sample of the dry powder mix was submitted for bacteriological sampling.) The pâté was produced by a local hotel and a sample was submitted for bacteriological sampling to the Public Health Laboratory. All the frozen chickens were supplied by a Southampton firm, but none from the same batch was available for sampling at the time of visit. The fresh fruit and vegetables were supplied by a local retailer, and the mead and rosé wine were from proprietary sources. However, there was at this Banquet a ceremony whereby 2 to 3 dozen bottles of the rosé wine were uncorked and emptied into a wooden barrel and then ceremoniously poured as necessary. A bacteriological sample was taken from the barrel by rinsing with mains water and this, together with samples of

/the ...

Food and Drugs Act, 1955 (Contd.)

wines, was submitted for both bacteriological and chemical analysis. The results of all the samples taken showed that no definite food poisoning organisms or chemical agents could be isolated. However, both the bacteriological and chemical standards of the barrel rinse were far from satisfactory, and as a result of this, the Company have introduced new cleansing techniques which are strictly adhered to, and from their own sampling have proved to be sterile. Of the 153 people who attended the Banquet on this particular night, none complained of illness except the party from London and, whilst no faecal specimens were obtained, it is felt that any illness must have been isolated amongst this party and was due to another cause.

The overall picture for the New Forest area shows that 1,548 visits were made, and at the end of the year there were 582 food premises in the rural district as follows :-

Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	10
Butchers Shops	..	...	...	...	...	34
Grocers Shops and General Stores						101
Greengrocers Shops	...	...	...			30
Bakers (bread and cakes)	..	...				13
Confectioners (sweets)	...	...				44
Hotels (including Guest Houses)						61
Cafes	...	...	...	...	...	45
Public Houses (including Off-						
Licences)						83
Fish Shops (wet only)	...	...				3
Fish and Chip Shops (fried)						
(including 5 which sell wet fish)						11
Sugar (wholesale)	...	...	...			1
Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	23
School Canteens	...	...	...			44
Works Canteens	..	...	...	...		16
Miscellaneous	..	...	...	...		39
Mobile Shops and Roadside Stalls						24
						<hr/>
						582
						<hr/>

Food and Drugs Act, 1955 (Contd.)

The following remedial work was completed during the year at 66 premises as the result of 40 Notices which were complied with, as well as works carried out by verbal request :-

Dirty walls and ceilings cleansed and redecorated ...	75
Defective ceilings and walls repaired	22
Defective floors repaired ..	23
Hot water supplies provided ..	8
Improved drainage and sanitary accommodation	5
Additional and improved washing facilities	11
Additional and improved wash- hand facilities	5
Provision of wash-hand notices	1
Structural improvements ...	14
Lighting and ventilation improved	5
Other matters	15
Food handling and risk of contamination	10
	<u>194</u>

Section 16 - Food and Drugs Act, 1955 :

- (1) Registration of premises for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale :

30 premises are now registered for this purpose.

- (2) Ice-cream :

250 premises are now registered for sale and storage of ice-cream. 39 samples were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination with the following results :-

Grade		Ice-cream
Grade I	(very satisfactory)	14
"	II (satisfactory) ...	9
"	III (unsatisfactory) ..	3
"	IV (most unsatisfactory)	13

Food and Drugs Act, 1955 (Contd.)

Ice-cream samples :

Results of bacteriological examinations 1963-1972

Year	Premises Registered	Number of Samples	Satisfactory %	Unsatisfactory %
1963	211	81	100	-
1964	217	20	100	-
1965	222	27	100	-
1966	227	21	100	-
1967	234	28	96	4
1968	243	17	100	-
1969	229	16	100	-
1970	235	27	70	30
1971	241	54	63	37
1972	250	39	59	41

The unsatisfactory samples of ice-cream came from itinerant vendors, several of them selling loose ice-cream, all of which was produced outside the area, and accounted for 16 failures to pass the test. In one case it was suspected that the ice-cream may have been reconstituted locally, but it was never possible to prove this and the pressures brought to bear on the firm concerned caused an improvement in the gradings of the ice-cream later in the season. In respect of the ice-cream manufactured outside the District, in every case the appropriate Health Departments were notified.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

Unsound food surrendered or condemned :

Meat at poultry slaughterhouse	...	...	10 cwt.	50 lbs.
Meat at retail shops - carcass meat	...	...	12 "	56 "
- offal	...	...		99 "
Cooked meat and meat products	...	...		8 "
Canned meat	...	...	1 cwt.	15 "
Other canned foods	...	...	1 ton 14 "	2 "
Fresh fish	...	...	1 "	0 "
Frozen foods, due to breakdown	...	...	1 ton 11 "	96 "
Other foods	..	...		7 "
				<hr/>
				4 tons 11 cwt. 109 lbs.
				<hr/>

All this food was voluntarily surrendered by the shopkeepers, etc. concerned, and was disposed of to prevent its use for human consumption.

Meat and Food Inspection (Contd.)

Slaughterhouses :

Apart from one poultry processing establishment, no slaughtering was carried out in the District as all slaughtering facilities for the area were provided by the Wessex Slaughterhouse Board (of which the Council is a Constituent Member.)

Food Control :

The following complaints were received in respect of food which was considered unsound, and the action taken is indicated :-

(A) Cases where prosecution was authorised :

	<u>Fine</u>	<u>Costs</u>
	£	£
Foreign body in loaf of bread ...	5	5
Foreign body in Irish cheddar cheese	30	16
Unsound pork brawn	15	10
String in tin of baked beans ...	25	10
Metal in sausages	20	10
Foreign matter in butter	30	5
Mould in apple turnover	10	8
Mould in pineapple juice	20	10
Metal in chopped ham	25	15
Mould in pork pies	15	10
Drawing pin in cornish pasty ...	Case not proven	
Mould on cheese	Case pending	
Mould on sliced loaf	Case dismissed	

(B) Result of case pending from last year :

Sour beef sausages	25	5
---------------------------	----	---

(C) Cases where warning letters were sent, or no further action taken :

Unsound lamb chops
Unsound tin of tomatoes
Insects in packets baked
 sponge mix
Foreign matter in bread
Foreign matter in sugar
Flyblown bacon
Decomposing chicken
Beef suet out of condition
Foreign object in frozen peas
Rivet in carton of ice cream
Mould on thick sliced loaf
Lead shot in minced beef

POULTRY INSPECTION

There is one poultry processing establishment in the area which operates at certain periods during the year, sometimes slaughtering 2 to 3 times a week. By a spotter system operated by the staff of the establishment birds detained are examined by a Public Health Inspector who attends towards the end of each session. Regular checks are made of the additional chlorine dosage of the mains water supply, and swabs of the drainage system are taken at intervals. The results so far have proved satisfactory, and no pathogenic organisms such as Salmonella were isolated. The success of all these arrangements can be attributed in no small way to the willingness to co-operate of the owner of the premises. Below are details of the work with which the Public Health Department was involved :-

Number of visits	19
Number of birds killed	12,280
Number of birds condemned ...	69
Weight of birds condemned and trimmed	1,039 lbs.
Weight of offal condemned ...	103 lbs.

Food Adulteration :

The Food Adulteration Sections of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 are administered by the County Council, and the following is the report of the Chief Sampling Officer relating to the samples of food and drugs taken in the New Forest Rural District :-

Milk Samples :

52 samples of milk, including 12 of "Channel Islands", were obtained. All were found to be satisfactory.

Miscellaneous Samples :

105 samples of articles other than milk were procured, 7 being the subject of adverse reports. In connection with 3 of these, which were related to consumer complaints, warnings were given to the traders responsible after investigation of all the circumstances. Two cases affected foreign matter in bread consisting of a piece of cardboard and a minute beetle of a type attracted to flour and cereal products. The other case concerned a box of liquor chocolates which were out of condition, the chocolate coatings having collapsed, apparently due to damage which had caused most of the liquid filling to be lost.

The remaining 4 unsatisfactory samples were taken formally under the Act. One was of soft cheese which was not labelled as such, as required by the Cheese Regulations. The need for amendment of the description was taken up with the producer. The 3 other samples consisted of pork sausage (2) and meat sausage of another variety, the meat contents of which were below the required minima of 65% and 50% respectively. Proceedings were instituted with regard to one of the pork sausage samples, the proportion of meat being only 55%. The case resulted in a fine of £10 being imposed, together with an order for the payment of £6.50 costs.

General :

In addition to the samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, the usual attention was given to the labels and descriptions of food and drugs under the provisions of the Labelling of Food Order and the Pharmacy and Medicines Act.

MILK AND DAIRIES

The number of licences issued :-

					<u>5-year period</u>
					<u>1971/75</u>
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	98
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	17
Untreated	...	...	...	...	-
Ultra-heat treated			...	...	52

During the year there were 29 inspections of milk distributors and dairy premises.

Sampling :

162 samples of milk were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination, with the following results :-

Class of Milk	No. of samples taken	Appropriate Tests	Samples	
			Passed	Failed
Pasteurised	119	Phosphatase*	116	2
		Methylene Blue	112	6
Raw Milk	29	Ring Test	28	1
		Guinea Pig	1	0
		Methylene Blue	28	1
Sterilised	4	Turbidity	4	Nil
Ultra-heat treated	10	Colony Count	10	Nil
Total No. of samples taken	162	*1 void		

Pasteurisation Plant :

There is only 1 pasteurisation plant in the District and samples were taken weekly throughout the year both from the plant itself and from vending machines supplied by this source. One failure was recorded in the Methylene Blue Test and one in the Phosphatase Test.

Raw Milk :

There are two sources of raw milk in the District, one is a very small dealer in the Roughdown area near Blackfield which produces about 1/2 gallons of milk per day, and the other a dealer delivering to many premises in the remote northern Parishes. Both supplies were regularly sampled and tested for Methylene Blue reaction and the presence of brucella abortus organisms, and have so far proved satisfactory every time.

Other Milk Vendors :

Four failures of Methylene Blue and one of Phosphatase were recorded in respect of milk bottled by two dealers from outside the area. These matters were taken up with the respective Authorities and subsequent samples proved to be satisfactory.

Dirty Milk Bottles :

9 complaints were received in respect of bottles of milk, as follows :-

(A) Cases where prosecution was authorised :

	<u>Fine</u>	<u>Costs</u>
	£	£
*Glass in bottle of milk	50	15
Foreign bodies in bottle of milk ..	25	10
*Sour milk	25	10
Snail shell in milk bottle ...	40	10
*Glass in milk bottle	35	10
Pupa cases in milk bottle	40	6

*Cases taken under the Food and Drugs Act - Section 2.

(B) Cases where no action was taken :

3 Dirty milk bottles.

With regard to complaints in respect of milk bottled in the district of an adjoining Authority the Council departed from the usual practice of merely handing them over to the Authority concerned. It was resolved that this Council carry out its own investigations at the same time as referring cases to adjoining Authorities, and if necessary, to take its own legal proceedings. In fact in 3 cases the Rural District Council was successful in obtaining prosecutions under the Milk and Dairies Regulations.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Pollution gauges are installed at 7 sites in the District; those maintained by the Rural District Council at Empress Road, Lyndhurst, Noadswood School, Dibden Purlieu and the Branch Library, Totton. Due to alterations at Noadswood School this site had to be discontinued with effect from the beginning of July and was still out of commission at the end of the year. The other 4 sites are maintained by the Central Electricity Generating Board to ascertain whether any changes take place in atmospheric pollution following the final commissioning of the Fawley Power Station in 1971. These are at Lynes Common, Hardley, the Infants School, High Street, Beaulieu, the car park, Bucklers Hard, and the car park, Lepe.

The air pollution from the industrial development on the Southampton Water, i.e. the oil refinery and its associated petro-chemical industries at Fawley and Hardley, and the two power stations - one at Calshot and the other at Marchwood - does not, in general, give rise to serious concern judging by the results given by the pollution gauges. The data in the table following shows that all figures are favourable considering the situation of the sites :-

		<u>Units in micro-</u> <u>grams per cubic metre</u>			
		<u>Average</u> <u>smoke</u>		<u>Average</u> <u>SO₂</u>	
		<u>Summer</u>	<u>Winter</u>	<u>Summer</u>	<u>Winter</u>
<u>Parish of Lyndhurst :</u>					
(1) Empress Road, Lyndhurst ...		14	29	34	48
<u>Parish of Dibden :</u>					
(2) Noadswood County Secondary School, Dibden Purlieu ...		12	22	43	59
<u>Parish of Eling :</u>					
(3) Totton Branch Library ...		20	35	37	52
<u>Parish of Fawley :</u>					
(4) Lynes Common, Hardley ...		10	20	75	93
<u>Parish of Beaulieu :</u>					
(5) Infants School, Beaulieu High Street		9	15	31	38
(6) Car Park, Bucklers Hard ...		10	17	67	66
<u>Parish of Exbury :</u>					
(7) Adjoining Lepe Car Park ...		9	15	44	38
3 Southampton Sites		19	52	77	114
		22	50	72	106
		24	47	69	92
Regional Country Average)		11	23	40	70
Regional Urban Average) estimated		17	43	54	82
Regional Annual Average of all sites		30		68	

Atmospheric Pollution (Contd.)

The coal miners' strike and resulting disruption of power supplies affected the operation of the Smoke/SO₂ instruments. Individual results from 8 ports, except in a few cases where the bubblers and filter papers were changed daily by hand, were for 24-hour periods, but not necessarily for the days to which the data were assigned. The monthly averages calculated from data from the automatically operated instruments were affected to some degree. Since power cuts usually occurred at times when emissions of pollution were highest, i.e. in daytime or in evening rather than at night, pollution will tend to have been under-estimated throughout the period of the strike. Many of the February 1972 results would have been affected and to a lesser extent the corresponding winter and annual averages. However, taking into consideration these factors the smoke values for 1971/1972 winter were below the Regional Country Averages of 23 mgs. per cu. metre for Beaulieu, Bucklers Hard, Dibden Purlieu, Lepe and Lynes Common. The smoke for Lyndhurst and Totton was rather more than the Country Average but still less than the Regional Urban Average. All readings were considerably less than the 3 Southampton sites which seems to indicate that the smoke must, to a certain extent, generate from domestic sources. For sulphur dioxide all sites, apart from Lynes Common, were less than the Regional Country Average for winter. The highest concentration of sulphur dioxide was at Lynes Common, Hardley, which lies within the petro-chemical complex itself, and the value was in excess of the Regional Urban Average and less than 2 of the Southampton sites.

The conclusions to be drawn from this data are that the New Forest, including Lyndhurst, Beaulieu and beyond, was being subjected to pollution less than the average country district in the south-east region, and the strip of land flanking Southampton Water containing the large industrial petro-chemical complex was only modest in sulphur dioxide pollution compared with other industrial areas in the south-east region.

It is indicative, however, that there must be a certain degree of sulphur dioxide fallout from this area as local botanists allege there is an absence of much of the lichen flora within a 3-mile radius of the industrial complex.

SMOKE AND DUST EMISSION

188 visits were made to industrial undertakings and other premises in connection with atmospheric pollution, and these included smoke observations. The major cause of pollution remains the Oil Refinery at Fawley where dark and black smoke was occasionally emitted for short periods more often from the flares where there is always likely to be a problem, but also from the chimneys. These flares now have an automatic steam control to cope with fluctuations in the amount of waste gas emitted, and this is based on the calorific value of the gas being burnt, rather than the quantity of gas emitted, as gas of a higher calorific value such as ethylene is inclined to cause the smoke if not injected with sufficient steam to burn it. A problem arose last year with the increased steam to burn this gas giving rise to a noise nuisance, but steps were taken by the management to resolve this and no further complaints arose from that source.

The Health Department was regularly in touch with the specific Officer primarily concerned in investigating complaints and, as always, the Company was anxious to co-operate to prevent and minimise the emission of smoke, and a shift Supervisor was always on duty outside normal office hours to receive calls and investigate complaints of this nature.

Two other large sources of smoke emission are the Central Electricity Generating Board power stations at Marchwood and Calshot. Extensive work was carried out at Marchwood during July 1972 to the boilers and associated components to one of the chimneys. Since this there have been no complaints and no undue smoke emission has been evident. The power station at Calshot seems to function satisfactorily without cause for complaint, although at times a heavy white plume is evident.

The industry involved in the manufacture of expanded plastics which occasionally emits considerable quantities of polyethylene dust to atmosphere has come under special investigation by the local Alkali Inspector. It is now understood that a possible remedy may be reached some time next year when an arrestor may be incorporated into a safety device outlet to prevent the emission of this dust in such quantities, and so alleviate the annoyance to residents who live within a mile radius of the plant.

The old tarmacadam plant at Totton was discontinued and replaced by a modern establishment a few hundred yards to the north. Unfortunately, this has produced smoke, dust, and noise, resulting in several complaints from the neighbourhood. This matter is now being investigated in company with the Alkali Inspector.

OBNOXIOUS ODOURS

The Oil Refinery at Fawley remained the main source of odour, and smells were particularly noticeable along the south-western boundary, arising probably from mercaptan products. The incidence of petroleum smells was no greater than last year, which remains an improvement on the previous years. As referred to under 'Smoke and Dust Emission' there is always a shift Supervisor available at all times who, if contacted, is very often able to remedy such problems immediately, but in the absence of complaint, faults might not be located until the following morning as it is quite possible that the fallout might be outside the boundary of the plant. The Oil Refinery, in co-operation with many of its associates in many parts of the world, spent a substantial sum of money on investigating means of preventing atmospheric pollution, and the Company was anxious to maintain good relations with the people living in the vicinity as well as this Department, which was evident from the way any complaint was dealt with.

I would like to place on record the excellent co-operation which continued between the Alkali Inspector responsible for this District and ourselves with regard to all matters relating to the Clean Air Act.

NOISE ABATEMENT

16 noise complaints were received involving 11 confirmed cases, 5 on industrial premises and 6 on domestic premises. Regular recordings are made around the perimeter of Esso Refinery and Fawley Power Station, the former because it is a constant noise producer and the latter because of the problems which arose when it was first started up.

A third major source of noise arises from the dredger operating in the Southampton Water which has been the source of several complaints this year. In conjunction with the Port Health Inspectorate observations of the background and actual noise have been taken throughout the year. Protests have been made to the Dredging Company with very little success, and they continue to operate throughout the early hours of the morning despite a request that this work be discontinued from, say, after 10 o'clock at night until 6 o'clock in the morning. Further monitoring of this noise is being effected with the possible view that legal proceedings might have to be taken to resolve the problem.

Noise Abatement (Contd.)

No further problems have arisen in respect of the car wash at Dibden Purlieu, and the arrangements for operating this remain the same as agreed with the management, i.e. the restriction of this machine during weekends.

There have been quite a number of complaints regarding dogs barking this year, but most of these have been satisfactorily resolved.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

About three-quarters of the factories were inspected during 1972 when conditions were found to be reasonably satisfactory, and specific details are given in the following tables :-

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health :

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	1	-	-
Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	167	134	2	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises.)	-	-	-	-
Totals :	168	135	2	-

2. Cases in which defects were found :

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
Want of cleanliness	3	2	-	-	-
Overcrowding ...	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature ...	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation ...	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors ...	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences :-					
(a) Insufficient	-	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	2	3	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act ..	1	-	-	-	-
Totals :	6	6	-	-	-

3. Outworkers :

Nature of Work	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing) Making Apparel) etc. Cleaning and Washing	4	-	-	-	-	-
Other work	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals :	4	-	-	-	-	-

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

About 86% of the premises coming within the jurisdiction of this Act received a general inspection this year, when conditions were found to be mainly satisfactory. Again there was a slight decrease in the number of registered premises at the end of the year compared with the previous year, although conversely there was a substantial increase in the number of persons employed, mainly in offices and catering premises. In accordance with the policy of previous years all the 11 newly registered premises were covered by a general inspection. Co-operation in complying with requirements of the Act was satisfactory and no legal proceedings had to be contemplated. The number of contraventions found was 36, of which 27 were remedied. Seven minor accidents were reported; all, with the exception of one, involved the handling of goods. The exception arose from the use of hand tools. There was very little mechanical handling of goods in the District, and the one unsatisfactory hoist which was mentioned in last year's narrative report has now been remedied in accordance with the Act.

There are two specific instances in the District of exceptionally good observance by employers of their responsibilities, one premises being a Consulting Civil Engineers' office employing 46 persons, and the other an Optician employing 4.

There is one interesting example of unsatisfactory arrangement in a premises by the presence of a circular metal staircase giving access from the ground floor to the first floor store and toilets. Whilst this might be satisfactory if it merely led to the toilets, there is a danger to the staff that they cannot hold on to the rails when bringing down packages, and also to persons below - both staff and customers - from any package which might fall. Planning permission has had to be obtained for alterations to give a more satisfactory access to the store. The employer is now co-operating and the remedial work will take place next year.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises
Act, 1963 (Contd.)

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices ...	3	130	117
Retail Shops	7	284	240
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses ..	-	3	3
Catering Establishments open to the Public, Canteens ...	1	64	55
Fuel Storage Depots ...	-	5	5
Totals :	11	486	420

Analysis of persons employed in premises registered up to the end of the year, as follows :-

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	612
Retail Shops	1,094
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	27
Catering Establishments open to the Public	453
Canteens	6
Fuel Storage Depots	40
Total :	2,232
Total Males :	800
Total Females :	1,432

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

Licences were issued for 10 animal boarding establishments, and a high standard is being maintained.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Licences were issued in respect of 2 premises, which were found to comply with the provisions of this Act.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

This Department is responsible for issuing the Certificates of Registration of Scrap Metal Dealers in this area. Under the Act registrations, unless renewed, terminate after 3 years. At the end of the year the number of registered persons was 9, most of these being itinerant dealers.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949, AND THE PREVENTION
OF DAMAGE BY PESTS (THRESHING & DISMANTLING OF RICKS)
REGULATIONS, 1950

Duties are imposed upon local authorities by Section 2 of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 to secure, so far as practicable, that the District is kept free from rats and/or mice. A staff of two are permanently employed in carrying out the Council's obligations. Service and disinfection to private property is indirectly free, the cost being borne by the General Rate Fund. A charge is made in respect of all business and agricultural premises. The charge is kept to a minimum, and to cover the cost, because it is considered important that the local authority should, where possible, carry out this work and remain in control of these services on farms, etc. Failing this, farmers and owners of business premises could possibly decide to carry out this work themselves, and in the past this had not always proved satisfactory. Nevertheless, people wishing to carry out the work themselves have been given every help and advice. The following charges were applied :-

Pest Officer	...	...	...	85p	per	hour
Pest Operator	...	...	...	65p	"	"
Pest Officer and Pest Operator working together	...	...	...	£1.50	"	"

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 etc. (Contd.)

All classes of property were inspected, including the Council's refuse tips and sewage disposal works; also particular attention was paid to banks, ditches and hedgerows where this source of infestation could cause adjacent property becoming infested.

'Warfarin' was mainly used during the year and was found to give excellent results. No suspected resistance by rats to this poison was reported this year, but there were 8 cases of suspected resistance in mice when 'Alpha-chloralose' was used.

The sewers were not test-baited, but as all systems were reported to be clear in 1970 the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food have recommended that this work need not be carried out again until 1973.

<u>Details of work :</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Number of yearly contracts	38	32
Income from contracts ...	£434.75	£365.75
Income from 'ad hoc' service	£215.50	£293.75
Number of complaints received	716	980
Number of infestations found	825	1,132
Number of infestations dealt with	1,541	1,368

Number of visits made
for disinfection :

(a) Dwelling-houses ...	3,016	2,928
(b) Business premises ..	272	449
(c) Agricultural properties	406	237
(d) Local Authority premises	35	36
	<u>3,729</u>	<u>3,650</u>

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND RE-INSPECTIONS

<u>Nature of Inspection</u>	<u>Number made</u>
<u>Nuisances :</u>	
Premises (Defects)	374
Premises, Filthy and Verminous	17
Animals	51
Smoke/Dust	75
Smoke/Dust Observations	113
Noise	338
Refuse/Accumulations, Deposits	466
<u>Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits, etc.</u>	
Sewerage and Drainage	831
Ditches	302
Water Supply	23
Disinfestation	94
Rodents and Insect Control	3,656
<u>Special Premises and Visits :</u>	
Agricultural Welfare Act	-
Air Analysis Apparatus	146
Animal Boarding Establishments and	
Pet Shops	31
Factories	152
Outworkers	3
Hairdressing Establishments	30
Moveable Dwellings and Sites	647
Offices and Shops Act	541
Schools	49
<u>Food Premises :</u>	
Bakers and Bakehouses	36
Butchers	149
Cafes, Restaurants, etc.	226
Canteens (including Schools)	84
Clubs	13
Confectioners	57
Fish Shops	36
Fish and Chip Shops	40
General Stores	165
Grocers	233
Greengrocers	115
Hotels and Guesthouses	138
Public Houses	145
Mobile Shops	110
Meat and Food Inspection	248
<hr/>	
Carried forward :	9,734

<u>Nature of Inspection</u>						<u>Number made</u>
Brought forward :						9,734
<u>Milk and Ice-Cream :</u>						
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	34
Ice-Cream Premises			...	...	...	22
<u>Infectious Disease :</u>						
Investigations	...	...	...	...	...	337
Disinfections	...	...	...	...	...	-
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	43
<u>Cleansing Services :</u>						
Cesspool Emptying	..	...	...	...	...	107
Refuse Collection and Disposal				...	...	3,216
<u>Housing :</u>						
Houses inspections	..	...	...	...	...	1,236
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	7
Houses surveyed	...	...	...	...	...	137
<u>Others :</u>						
Visits re sampling	..	...	...	...	...	398
Interviews and Meetings, etc.				...	...	1,808
Total :						<u>17,079</u>

